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CPW Report No. 61 -- COMMUNIST CHINA  
(Feb. 9 - 15, 1953)

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## 1. (1a) Soviet Economic Penetration:

According to Peking in numeral code (Feb. 15) Liu Shao-chi in his Sino-Soviet Friendship Pact anniversary speech said that agreements under which the USSR could exploit petroleum and mineral resources in Sinkiang and develop civil aviation had "worked out smoothly," and that the USSR now was taking 54 percent of China's exports.

## 2. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship:

Sian reported (Feb. 10) that the SSFA, planning SSF Pact anniversary celebrations, decided that Spring Festival activities would emphasize SSF propaganda. Nanking announced (Feb. 13) that the local government had called together Kiangsu SSFA cadres to plan celebrations for February 14. Peking said (Feb. 15) that Ambassador Panyushkin entertained leading officials at a party honoring the Pact.

Tihua reported (Feb. 13) that celebrations started in Sinkiang on February 10, with factory and school SSFA units sponsoring Soviet photo exhibits and movies. Six hundred propagandists read reports on SSF at meetings, while Tihua officials entertained Soviet diplomats and technical experts.

Peking reported in numeral code (Feb. 15) that Ambassador Panyushkin, at a SSF rally, stressed the strong fraternal ties between China and the USSR, mutual economic assistance, and the great force for peace represented by the SSF Pact. Liu Shao-chi said that the Sino-Soviet spirit of mutual aid and fraternal assistance is "like the relationship between Stalin and Mao Tse-tung," with "no cheating, competition, antagonism, extortion, oppression, or stealing."

Peking said in numeral code (Feb. 15) that "the broad masses in the USSR" celebrated the Pact anniversary. Peking (Feb. 11) quoted TASS as saying that lily seed from China thousands of years old had been (studied) in a Leningrad laboratory.

## 3. (1c) Russian Leadership:

Peking in numeral code (Feb. 9) quoted Tung Pi-wu as telling the CPPCC that the USSR "is the living example for our nation," offering a goal toward which China must strive. Ma Yin-chu praised the scientific achievements of Moscow University which, he said, "would not be possible under the capitalist system." Peking in numeral code (Feb. 14) quoted a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial as urging "a tidal wave of learning from the Soviet Union for the building up of China."

Liu Shao-chi said in his SSF Pact speech, reported by Peking in numeral code (Feb. 15), that China was the chief gainer through SSF because "the USSR is the most advanced of the People's Democracies," and is China's teacher and guide. Exchanges were mutual, but "thousands" of Soviet books had been translated into Chinese, while "hundreds" of Chinese books have been translated for the USSR. China sent hundreds of students to the USSR, but Soviet professors came to teach in China. The SSF Month delegation from the USSR contained 300 persons.

Peking in numeral code (Feb. 15) quoted East China SSFA leader Shu Tung as assuring Soviet and Hungarian experts that Chinese will do their "best" to learn from the Soviet people. Peking asserted in numeral code (Feb. 15) that progressive Soviet designing played an important part in China's basic construction program. Chungking claimed (Feb. 9) that Southwest steel production had increased 550 percent since the liberation, under the direction of Soviet experts.

## 4. (1d) Debt to the USSR:

Peking reported (Feb. 12) that at a Peking SSFA meeting, attended by 100 Soviet "friends," the Minister of Railways praised the "great contributions made by Soviet experts in the construction of the Chinese people's railways." Peking

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said in numeral code (Feb. 13) that Mao had wired Stalin "thanking him for unselfish aid in China's economic construction." Shanghai (Feb. 13) told of a local SSFA meeting to honor VOKS representatives and Soviet consular officials, at which the Soviet consul pointed out that "Sino-Soviet friendship is the Lenin and Stalin foreign policy."

Peking stated (Feb. 15) that Soviet consuls spoke at Dairen and Mukden meetings, while Chinese officials emphasized "Soviet aid during the past three years in reconstruction of the Northeast." Peking in numeral code (Feb. 15) quoted Po I-po as crediting Soviet experts with Northeast industrial achievements, such as the Anshan steel development, and saving the Government 100 billion yuan by revising blueprints for highway construction in South China. "Without Soviet guidance," he said, "China could not have recovered so quickly from the ravages of liberation."

Peking in numeral code (Feb. 15) quoted Liu Shao-chi as saying that the SSF Pact had "prevented the resurgence of Japanese imperialism." Soviet "friendly support of the RAAK drive upset and extended the timetable" of the American aggressors.

5. (1c) Emulation of the USSR:

Peking in numeral code (Feb. 9) quoted the Education Minister as saying that adoption of progressive Soviet teaching methods had led to elimination of reactionary courses. Chinchow (Feb. 12) reported local SSF speakers as exhorting workers to "learn from the USSR." Nanking stated (Feb. 11) that Wuhsi cadres had reported progress in studying Malenkov's report, and added (Feb. 12) that Kiangsu salt field workers had been urged to increase winter production by adopting Soviet methods. Wuhan said (Feb. 10) that the Central and South Party Committee was promoting adoption of progressive Soviet experiences.

Peking stated in numeral code (Feb. 11) that electrical workers charged with waste and poor planning were told to learn Soviet progressive methods to overcome their errors. Chungking reported (Feb. 10) that workers in the state paper mill No. 602, at Ipin, at first refused to adopt Soviet progressive paper-making methods, but a series of meetings induced them to change their attitude.

6. (2a) War Burdens:

Peking (Feb. 13) reported the preferential treatment program being widely promoted in Shanghai, while in Peking 250 teams called upon "CPV and PLA men in military hospitals." Nanking (Feb. 11) told of a Tsungming Hsien, Kiangsu, "model preferential treatment meeting," at which peasants were urged to practice preferential treatment "instead of leaving everything to the Government." Chungking (Feb. 10) announced that the Southwest preferential treatment program is in full swing. Peking in numeral code (Feb. 9) quoted a CPPCC speaker as saying that 60 percent of village women now worked in the fields.

Peking (Feb. 13) quoted RAAK leader Kuo Mo-jo as promising "men, money, food, and equipment" to the CPV. Peking announced in numeral code (Feb. 10) that 62 Hangchow railway workers had departed to help operate Korean railways. Peking stated (Feb. 15) that in Korea the CPV helped peasants with their crops and tended 27,800 sick. Pyongyang residents gave them straw shoes, bags, and cotton clothing.

7. (3a) Basic Construction:

Peking reported in numeral code (Feb. 9) that the North China Mining Administration was attempting to equalize mining equipment, as buying had been done without plan, and much money was tied up in useless equipment. Nanking announced (Feb. 11) that all work had to be redone, with much waste of time and material, on bridges nos. 5, 6, and 8 of the Wuhsi highway. Hofei (Feb. 12) reported the dismissal of a Hsuancheng, Kiangsu, irrigation project cadre for waste of time and material.

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## 8. (3a) Counterrevolutionary Indications:

Peking said in numeral code (Feb. 9) that comfort teams had been sent to troops garrisoned along the Southeastern coast. Soldiers were told to "improve relations with the local populace," study military science, and "increase their level of revolutionary heroism." Chinese overseas leader Tan Kah-kee admitted to the CPPCC that Taiwan men often landed along the Fukien coast, but that "they were merely homesick men wanting to escape from Chiang Kai-shek's military control."

Shanghai announced (Feb. 14) that the local Public Safety Bureau had ordered special precautions during the Spring Festival to "prevent theft, fire, and other public commotions."

## 9. (3a) Strengthening Party Control:

Nanking reported (Feb. 11) that the Party Secretary promised full support in the "exposure of bureaucracy" to a conference of reporting cadres. Wuhan said (Feb. 9) that the People's Supervisory Committee had reported excellent handling of people's letters and complaints, but called upon local offices to "clear up unfinished business" in this connection.

## 10. (3a) Thought Reform:

Nanking stated (Feb. 11) that construction workers now were "showing more willingness" since political training had been administered by the Kiangsu Party Committee. According to Hofei (Feb. 11) 3,000 Kie yu teachers undergoing ideological reform were "realizing their errors of thinking" and "correcting their capitalist leanings."

## 11. (3e) Agricultural Remolding:

Antung (Feb. 9) reported the opening of the new Chukang state farm in Hailung Hsien, Liaotung. According to Mukden (Feb. 11) the Northeast Department of Agriculture ordered that all agricultural production reports must carry Hsiang Government certificates, as a guard against false reporting of production figures.

## 12. (4) Border Minorities:

Peking in numeral code (Feb. 9) quoted the Tibetan CPPCC delegate as giving assurances that Tibetan minorities would continue to support the Party and Government, and would "help drive out imperialist aggressors." Peking reported in numeral code (Feb. 12) that 500 minority youths gathered in Lhasa to organize the "fraternal patriotic Youth Cultural Association."

According to Peking in numeral code (Feb. 11) the Sinkiang People's Publishing House had issued 2,600,000 books in minority languages. Three hundred fifty thousand of these books are works of Mao Tse-tung. Tihua said (Feb. 12) that the PLA had spent 85 billion yuan in Sinkiang road construction "to strengthen the liberation of Tibet" and improve local transportation.

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